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THE MAD ENGINEER.

The following thrilling story is furnished by a Prussian railroad engineer:

"My train left Dantzic in the morning generally about eight o'clock; but once a week we had to wait for the arrival of the steamer from Stockholm. It was the morning of the steamer's arrival that I came down from the hotel, and found that my engineer had been so seriously injured that he could not perform his work. A railway carriage had run over him and broke one of his legs. I went immediately to the engine-house to procure another engineer, for I knew there were three or four in reserve there, but I was disappointed. I had inquired for Westphal, but was informed that he had gone to Sreegen to see his mother. Gondolpho had been sent to Koingsburg, on the road. But where was Mayne? He had leave of absence for two days, and had gone no one knew whither.

Here was a fix. I heard the puffing of the steamer in the Neufahrwasser, and the passengers would be on hand in fifteen minutes, I ran to the guards and asked them if they knew where there was an engineer, but they did not. I then went to the firemen and asked them if any one of them felt competent to run the engine to Bromberg. No one dared to attempt. The distance was nearly one hundred miles. What was to be done?

The steamer stopped at the Wharf, and those who were going on by rail came flocking up to the station. They had eaten breakfast on board the boat, and were all ready for a fresh start. The baggage was checked and registered, the tickets bought, the different carriages assigned to the various classes of passengers, and the passengers themselves seated. The train was in readiness in the long station-house, and the engine was steaming and puffing away impatiently in the distant firing-house.

It was past nine o'clock.

"Come, why don't we start?" growled an old fat Swede, who had been watching me narrowly for the last fifteen minutes.

And upon this there was a general chorus of anxious inquiry, which soon settled to downright murmuring. At this juncture some one touched me on the elbow. I turned and saw a stranger by my side. I expected that he was going to remonstrate with me for my backwardness. In fact, I began to have strong temptations to pull off my uniform, for every anxious eye was fixed upon the glaring badges which marked me as the chief officer of the train.

However, this stranger was a middle-aged man, tall and stout, with a face of great energy and intelligence. His eye was black and brilliant—so brilliant that I could not for the life of me gaze steadily into it; and his lips which were very thin, seemed more like polished marble than human flesh. His dress was black throughout, and not only set with exact nicety, but was scrupulously clean and neat.

"You want an engineer, I understand," he said, in a low, cautious tone, at the same time gazing quickly about him, as though he wanted no one to hear what he said.

"I do," I replied. "My train is all ready, and we have no engineer within twenty miles of this place."

"Well, sir, I am going to Bromberg; I must go, and I will run the engine for you!"

"Ha!" I uttered, "are you an engineer?"

"I am, sir—one of the oldest in the country, and am now on my way to make arrangements for a great improvement I have invented for the application of steam to a locomotive. My name is Martin Kroller. If you wish, I will run as far as Bromberg; and I will show you running that is running."

Was I not fortunate? I determined to accept the man's offer at once, and so I told him. He recieved my answer with a nod and a smile. I went with him to the house, where we found the iron-horse in the charge of the firemen, and all ready for the start. Kroller got upon the platform, and I followed him. I had never seen a man betray such peculiar aptness amid the machinery as he did. He let on the steam in an instant, but yet with care and judgment, and he backed up to the baggage-carriage with the most exact nicety. I had seen enough to assure me that he was thoroughly acquainted with the business, and I felt composed once more, I gave my engine up to the new man, and then hastened away to the office. Word was passed for all the passengers to take their seats and soon afterward I waved my hand to the engineer. There was a puff—a groaning of the heavy axle-rees—a trembling of the building, and the train was in motion. I leaped upon the platform of the guard-carriage, and in a few minutes more the station-house was far behind us.

In less than an hour we reached Dirsham, where we took up the passengers that had come on the Konigsberg railway. Here I went forward, and asked Kroller how he liked the engine. He replied that he liked it very much.

"But," he added, with a strange sparkling of the eye, "wait until I get my improvement, and then you will see travelling. By the soul of the Virgin Mother, sir, I could run an engine of my construction to the moon in four and twenty hours!"

I smiled at what I thought his enthusiasm, and then went back to my station. As soon as the Konigsberg passengers were all on board, and their baggage-carriage attached, we started on again. Soon after, I went into the guard-carriage, and sat down. An early train from Konigsberg had been through two hours before reaching Bromberg, and that was at Little Ocue, where we took on board the western mail.

"How we go!" uttered one of the guard some fifteen minutes after we had left Dirsham.

"The new engineer is trying the speed," I replied, not yet having any fear.

But ere long I began to apprehend he was running a little too fast. The carriages began to sway to and fro, I could hear exclamations of fright from the passengers.

"Good heavens!" cried one of the guards coming in at that moment, "what is that fellow doing?" Look, sir, and see how we are going."

I looked at the window, and found that we were dashing along at a speed never before traveled on that road. Posts, fences, rocks and trees flew by in an undistinguished mass, and the carriages now swayed fearfully. I started to my feet and met a passenger on the platform. He was one of the chief owners of our road, and was just on his way to Berlin. He was pale and excited.

"Sir," he gasped, "is Martin Kroller on the engine?"

"Yes," I told him.

"Holy Virgin! didn't you know him?"

"Know?" I repeated, somewhat puzzled, "What do you mean? He told me his name was Kroller, and that he was an engineer. We had no one to run on the engine, and—

"You took *him!*" interrupted the man. "Good heavens, sir, he is as crazy as a man can be! He turned his brain over a new plan for applying steam power. I saw him at the station, but did not fully recognize him, as I was in a hurry. Just now one of your passengers told me that your engineers were all gone this morning, and that you found one who was a stranger to you. Then I knew the man whom I had seen was Martin Kroller. He had escaped from the hospital at Stettin. You must get him off somehow.

The whole fearful truth was now opened to me. The speed of the train was increasing every moment, and I knew that a few more miles per hour would launch us all into destruction. I called to the guard, and then made my way forward as quick as possible, I reached the after platform of the after tender, and there stood Kroller upon the engine-board, his hat and coat off, his long black hair floating wildly in the wind, his shirt unbuttoned at his throat, his sleeves rolled up, with a pistol in his teeth, and thus glaring upon the firemen, who lay motionless upon the fuel. The furnace was stuffed till the very latch of the door was red hot, and the whole engine was quivering and swaying as though it would shiver in pieces.

"Kroller! Kroller!" I cried at top of my voice.

The crazy engineer started and caught the pistol in his hand. Oh! how those great black eyes glared, and how ghastly and frightful the face looked.

"Ha! ha! ha!" he yelled demoniacally, glaring upon me like a roused lion.

"They swore that I could not make it!—But see! see! See my new power! See my new engine! I made it, and they are jealous of me! I made it and when it was done they stole it from me. But I have found it! For years I have been wandering in search of my great engine, and they swore it was not made. But I have found it! I knew it this morning when I saw it at Dantzic, and I was determined to have it. And I've got it! Ho! ho! ho! we're on the way to the moon, I say! By the Virgin Mother, we'll be in the moon in four-and-twenty hours. Down, down, villain! If you move, I'll shoot you."

This was spoken to the fireman, who at that moment attempted to rise, and the frightened man sank back again.

"Here's Little Ocue just before us!" cried out one of the guard. But even as he spoke the buildings were at hand. A sickening sensation settled upon my heart, for I supposed that we were now gone. The houses flew by like lightning. I knew if the officers here had turned the switch as usual, we should be hurled into eternity in one fearful crash. I saw a flash—it was another engine. I closed my eyes; but still we thundered on! The officers had seen our speed, and knowing that we would not head up in that distance, they had changed the switch so that we went forward.

But there was sure death ahead, if we did not stop. Only fifteen miles from us was the town of Schwartz, on the Vistula, and at the rate we were going we should be there in a few minutes, for each minute carried us over a mile. The shrieks of the passengers now rose above the crash of the rails, and more terrific than all else arose the demoniac yells of the mad engineer.

"Merciful heavens!" gasped the guardsman, "there's not a moment to lose; Schwartz is close by. But hold," he added, "let's shoot him."

At that moment a tall, stout German student came over the platform where we stood, and we saw that the madman had his heavy pistol aimed at us. He grasped a huge stick of wood and with a steadiness of nerve which I could not have commanded, he hurled it with such force and precision, that he knocked the pistol from the maniac's hand. I saw the movement and on the instant that the pistol fell, I sprang forward, and the German followed me. I grasped the man by the arm, but I should have been nothing in his mad power had I been alone. He would have hurled me from the platform, had not the student at that moment struck him upon the head with a stick of wood which he caught as he came over the tender.

Kroller settled down like a dead man, and on the next instant I shut off the steam and opened the valve. As the freed steam shrieked and howled in its escape, the speed began to decrease, and in a few minutes more the danger was past. As I settled back, entirely overcome at the wild emotions that had raged within me, we began to turn the river, and before I was fairly recovered, the fireman had stepped the train in the station house at Schwartz.

Martin Kroller, still insensible, was taken from the platform; and, as we carried him to the guard room, one of the guard recognized him, and told us that he had been there about two weeks before.

"He came," said the guard, "and swore that an engine which stood near by was his. He said it was one he had made to go to the moon in, and that it had been stolen from him. We sent for more help to arrest him, and he fled."

"Well," I replied with a shudder, "I wish he had approached me in the same way; but he was more cautious at Dantzic."

At Schwartz we found an engineer to run the engine to Bromberg; and having taken out the western mail for the next northern train to carry along, we saw that Kroller would be properly attended to, and then started on.

The rest of the trip we ran in safety, though I could see that the passengers were not wholly at ease, and would not be until they were entirely clear of the railway. A heavy purse was made up by them for the German student, and he accepted it with much gratitude, and I was glad of it; for the current of gratitude to him may have prevented a far different current, which might have poured upon my head, for having engaged a madman to run a railroad train.

But this is not the end. Martin Kroller remained insensible from the effects of that blow upon the head nearly two weeks, and when he recovered from that, he was sound again; his insanity was all gone. I saw him about three weeks afterward, but he had no recollection of me. He remembered nothing of the past year, not even his freak on my engine.

But I remembered it, and I remember it still; and the people need never fear that I shall be imposed on again by a *crazy engineer*.

From the Washington Pa. Examiner.

OUR GULLIBLE PEOPLE.

If there is any one characteristic that distinguishes the Northern people more than any other, at the present time, it is their *gullibility*.—Experience is a school—it is said to be a "dear," one, but, nevertheless, it is a school; and we are constrained to say, that our people seem to show but little proficiency in the learning it teaches. Four years ago they commenced to study the strength and resources of the South. They regarded the subject as one so easily mastered as to scarcely claim their attention. They said the Southern people, reared in ease and luxury, could not fight: that rebellion was a tender plant of forced, hot-bed growth, and a little exposure to the rigid atmosphere of war would soon chill and wither it; and that a blockade of the ports which supplied its sustenance would soon starve it out.

Their groundless theory was put into practice, only to find out that rebellion was a rank weed, with a root deeply planted. Levy after levy was made upon the physical force and wealth of the North, until over two millions of men and four billions of treasure have been thrown upon it, in the vain effort to smother it. Part of the territory which affords it supplies has been permanently, and part, temporarily, possessed; but all this time its roots have grown deeper and become more firmly fixed.

In the beginning we were appealed to throw aside party, "until the rebellion was put down;" and the appeal was effective. Democrats contributed giants' energies in support of a war in the interest of the Abolition party; and they have been rewarded with insult and obloquy.—Now, when Abolitionism has again been installed in power, through the *forms* of election, its advocates have the brazen faced impudence to again appeal to their political opponents to throw aside party, and commence, with renewed energy, in the prosecution of the same partizan war. They have voted a burden upon their shoulders, and then turn round and ask Democrats to assist them in carrying it. These same men who, two or three weeks ago, denounced us as worthy only of a traitor's death, now, when the sound of their vehement denunciation has scarcely died away, turn upon us with a complacent smile, and ask assistance from us! Fellow Democrats, *they hate you in their hearts*, and are only restrained from exercising the most arrogant tyranny over you, because they want to make tools out of you.—You may join them again in a war professedly against rebellion, and if you live to vote against them at another important election, you will again find yourself denounced as a traitor; and that will be your only reward for perilling your life in the service of Abolitionism.

Yet, in the face of all the dismal experience of the last four years, some stupid-minded dunces, claiming the name of Democrats, are urging the people to throw aside their Democracy, and re-enact the farce of uniting with the Abolitionists in a professed war against rebellion. This they call "magnanimity!" It *may* be "magnanimous" to kiss the hand that beats you—to eagerly serve the miscreants who vilify and despise you; but we prefer to call it ignominious and base.

It is asserted with the utmost confidence, that all that is now required, "*after the great victory at the ballot-box*," is to present a "united front," and down will go the rebellion. Great God! is there a Democrat, intellectually responsible, who is willing to re-swallow the deadly dose that strangled us in '61? Is he willing to believe the old story which precedes every campaign, that "the rebellion is on its last legs?" Will our people never learn anything by experience? or are they determined to suffer themselves to be gulled and duped, year after year, until all is lost. It has always been supposed that the history of the past was full of instruction in determining our present and future action. Will not our people take a lesson, then, from the history and experience of the last four sorrowful years?

What are some of our lessons, sadly learned? and upon what does any man base the hope of a speedy reduction of the rebellion? A few days ago, Sheridan was "whipping them out" of the Shenandoah Valley; but he is now north of Winchester, and the charred and desolated Valley abandoned to the rebels. Sherman has a mysterious movement on foot, from which great results are confidently anticipated: it is said to puzzle the rebels wonderfully, but we have not forgotten that the same great General (and we believe him to be one of the most competent in the service) made just such a mysterious movement across the State of Mississippi to Meridian, and the only "great result" ever mentioned as flowing from it, was the *capture of* 4,000 *contrabands!* Grant is about to overwhelm Richmond, as soon as powerful reinforcements join him; but he intended to do the same thing last spring, and every body knows, without the aid of the *Herald's* big map, "how Grant is taking Richmond."

Now, we ask, what ground has any man to say that the campaigns now in progress will not result just as those which have been concluded? Do you say that the fighting element of the South is expended, and the "cradle and grave have been robbed" to keep up the numbers in their armies? If you believe so, you have been grossly misled. The truth is, that mismanagement has compelled the North to put over two millions of men into the field, while the South has only put in a little over eight hundred thousand. The South has nearly a million of able-bodied white men, yet, out of the army. *If necessary*, they have determined to arm their slaves and reward them with freedom for their services. We have no confidence in Negro troops in an offensive war, but they can be made serviceable behind trenches. Besides this, thousands of young men from the border slave States, who looked upon the late election as the last hope of liberty in the Union, will join the Southern army. The abolition of slavery by the South will remove the obstacle to their recognition by England and France. This, fellow citizens, is the *other side* of the picture.

When we add to these facts, that Western Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas (except a few fortified posts) have been given up again to the enemy; and that Jeff. Davis states that they can endure the loss of every Southern city as easily as they withstood the fall of Atlanta)—when all these facts are grouped together, we say, we cannot see where any sane man can base a hope of the speedy "crushing of the rebellion." Downright lying, and great newspaper headings of "brilliant victories," will never conquer the South. Let the people improve the sad lesson of the past four years.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

How we are Restoring the Union.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Oct. 20.

A visit to this town since Sheridan began his operations in the Shenandoah Valley is peculiarly interesting. The place is now held as a military post by our forces, and its population is largely increased by the arrival of refugees from all parts of the Valley. Originally it contained between three and four thousand inhabitants. Yesterday forenoon after obtaining quarters through the assistance of some military friends, I sallied out for a look at the town.

A PICTURESQUE SCENE.

Darkness was near at hand, and the sight was picturesque in the extreme. Over a space of fifty acres or more, were spread in unique clusters, hundreds of families in the valley of the Shenandoah. The government had furnished them with the soft, bituminous Cumberland coal, which abounds in this region, and each little family had lighted a pile which burned bright but smoky, like a blacksmith's fire; and around it were grouped the few articles of household gear, which, like the children of Israel, they had carried with them from out of Egypt.

They were scattered over chests, in the lee of bureaus, or behind barricades or tables, covered with old quilts or tattered blankets, with nothing but the angry sky above their heads, and the bleak cold winds whistling around them; the women with children of tender years, often with babes at their breast; the young girls and boys, and feeble old men—for there were no young or able men in their groups—crowded over the fitful blaze of these fires.

One woman nursed a little babe carefully wrapped in an old shawl, and her daughter at her side held another just about as small. I asked her—for they were not displeased at questions, and I waited for no introduction—"if the babes were twins?" "Yes," said she, "nine weeks old," and she screened the wind from the face of her child with her shoulder; "we had to leave; seventy families all came away at a time. Me and my children came with them." "How many children have you?" said I. "Four children, sir; my eldest girl is twelve." "Where are you going?" "We don't know, sir."

The country was lighted up with fires, and the smoke and dampness reflected the light till it seemed that a vast city was spread around. I strolled from group to group.

Sheltered by some old boards piled against the ruins of a brick wall, I stumbled on the first case of "miscegenation" I ever saw. Facing the fire stood a black Congo man of herculean proportions, dangling in his arms a beautiful blue-eyed girl, with curling auburn ringlets. The delicate spirituelle look of the child—which was about two years old—attracted my attention.

I presume it had been his master's and asked him whom it belonged to? "Col. Grey was my master, sir: belonged to de rebel army, he did, sir." "Well," said I, "how came you to bring away this child?" "Dis is my child, massa—my own child, sir. Dere's my wife and my other children, sir," and sure enough there at his side sat a woman perfectly white. I presume she was of the "poor white" class. She was nursing a little mulatto babe, and two other children of various shades were playing with the fire; and this completed the family.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

Farther on was seated on an old chest another woman, a Niobe in her distress. "You look very sad, ma'am," said I. "Yes, and I feel so, too, sir," replied she. "But I've got through crying long ago, sir; I've no more tears to shed." "Do you come from the Valley?" "Yes, we are all from the Valley." "How far?" "Nigh fifty miles I reckon we came. Why, we were rich," continued she; "we had a nice farm, a good house and barns, and let me tell you what we had. We had nine head of young cattle, we had sour cows, and we had four old horses and six colts.

"Then there were thirty-and-six fatted hogs and six pigs. Then I had in the house two barrels of apple butter, three hundred pounds of honey, three crocks of butter, and I had silk in the house for two new dresses—to say nothing of my drawers being full of sheets and pillow cases and all kinds of house linen and a feather bed on every bedstead. Well, sir, I was a Union woman, I was, I gave my honey and my apple butter, and all my things to poor men when they came up here scouting, and I never begrudged it. When the order came for your men to clear the valley, they came while I was over to a neighbor's; I saw the light in my direction, and, oh dear! I knew what was going on; I knew my barn was going. I ran all the way, and I came on one man with a pot of butter; and another with a pot of honey, and all my things. I knew whose they were, and when I got there they had gutted my house. I just had time to get a few things together—there's all that's left, sir," pointing with an air of unutterable despondency to a little pile of effects at her feet.

Said I, "have you nothing left but those?"

"Only thirty dollars in money besides," said she. "We sold a colt to one of your men—he was a kind man, too—for thirty dollars.—We had considerable of Confederate money, but that was not good."

"Well, where do you intend to go?" I asked.

"Me and the children hope to go to Ohio," said she; "but we don't know as we shall. We don't know what to do."

With a sad heart I picked my way on among the gipsey-like bivouacs on every side, and darkness was so near at hand, that to prevent being lost, I made my way home as fast as possible.

THE LOSSES OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY BY SHERIDAN'S RECENT ADVANCE.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 14.

A committee of seventy-two, consisting of thirty-six citizens and the same number of magistrates, appointed by the county court of Rockingham for the purpose of making an estimate of the losses of the county by the execution of Sheridan's infamous order, have made, after a laborious investigation of the subject, the following report:

Dwelling houses burned, thirty; barns burned, four hundred and fifty; mills burned, thirty-one; fences destroyed, one hundred miles; bushels of wheat destroyed, one hundred thousand; bushels of corn destroyed, fifty thousand; tons of hay destroyed, six thousand two hundred and thirty-three; cattle carried off, one thousand seven hundred and fifty; horses carried off, one thousand seven hundred and fifty; sheep carried off, four thousand two hundred; hogs carried off, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty; factories burned, three; furnace burned, one. In addition to which, the *Register* says, there was an immense amount of farming utensils of every description destroyed, many of them of great value, such as McCormick's reapers, and threshing machines. Also, household and kitchen furniture, money, bonds, plate, &c. The whole loss being estimated at the enormous sum of $25,000,000.

The Late Popular Vote.

The following is a pretty close approximation to the popular vote cast at the late Presidential election throughout the United States:

Lincoln and Johnson	1,950,000
McClellan and Pendleton	1,700,000
Majority for Lincoln	250,000

The President has hardly five per cent majority on the total vote For every hundred votes for Lincoln in loyal States there have been cast ninety-five for his Democratic competitor, a large part of this excess was given in New England. In the Central, Western and border States McClellan has some ninety-eight votes to Lincoln's one hundred, despite all the great advantages possessed by the latter, and which were powerfully and unscrupulously used.

☞During last Winter a 'contraband' came into the Federal lines in North Carolina, and was marched up to the officer of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the colloquy ensued:

"What's your name?"

"My name's Sam."

"Sam what?"

"No. Sah; not Sam Watt. I'se jist Sam."

"What's your other name?"

"I hasn't got no oder name, sah, I'se Sam—dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"

"I'se got no massa now; massa runned away, yah! yah! I'se a free nigger now."

"Well, what's your father's and mother's name?"

"I'se got none, Sah; neber had none. I'se jist Sam—aint nobody else."

"Haven't you any brothers and sisters?"

"No, Sah; neber had none. No brudder, no sister, no fadder, no mudder, no massa, nothin' but Sam. When you see Sam you see all dere is of us."

HOW A CASE OF DIPTHERIA WAS TREATED.—We heard several days ago of a very successful treatment of a case of diptheria in this city. The patient was an infant, two years of age, and, after administering all the medicines used in such cases, there were no prospects of arresting the disease, which finally attacked the windpipe, and the little sufferer was expected almost instantly to be choked to death. The attending physician saw but one remedy, and adopted it. He applied a knife to the child's windpipe, and inserted a tube which relieved the breathing immediately, and in a few days the child was well, the tube removed, and the incision from the knife healed up. Here was a case in which surgery had decidedly the advantage.—*Nashville Press.*

☞The crow is a brave bird; he never shows the white feather.

☞Hens grow fat on green tomatoes boiled and mixed with corn meal.

☞Elihu Burritt figures up 10,000 tons of steel annually made into crinoline.

☞A woman committed suicide in Carthage, Ill., because her husband voted the Republican ticket.

☞An Irish lover remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when your sweatheart is wid ye."

☞What can you get by bad company? If you are truly good, they will either taunt you or despise you.

☞An escaped telegraph operator from Richmond says Lee has been largely reinforced within a short time by the rebel conscription.

☞The Louisville *Journal* says that it is probably untrue that Lincoln draws his pay in gold, because he would be overpaid if he did.

☞Eighteen "clergymen" were elected to the Legislature at the late election in Vermont.—What great sin has Vermont committed that it is to be so grievously afflicted?

☞An officer being much intoxicated, an old soldier observed that he was afraid there was something wrong at headquarters.

☞A man out west, who owns a large farm, says he stacks up all the hay he can out of doors, and the remainder he puts in the barn.

☞"You want a flogging—that's what you want," said a parent to his son. "I know, dad; but I'll try to get along without it," replied the little rascal.

☞An old widower says: Always pop the question with a laugh; if you are accepted well and good, if not, you can say you were only joking. Here's wickedness.

☞Look out for your commas. The Chief Constable of a Canadian village certified that he had arrested a man "for attempting to marry his wife, being alive."

☞"I say John, where did you get that loafer's hat?" "Please your honor," said John, "it's an old one of yours that misses gave me yesterday morning, when you were to town."

☞The Grand Rapids *Eagle* man says he wouldn't mind the high prices of wood half so much, if all the neighbors hadn't taken to the disgusting habit, of locking their wood house doors at night.

☞It is no shame to belong to the minority. Noah and his family were in the minority, while the vast majority went to destruction, pretty much as they are going now.

☞In Ohio, this year they made over 3,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. Pork and 'lasses are the staples of that state.

☞The question was recently proposed to a "down east" editor, 'Are hoopskirts dangerous?' He immediately answered that they are always very dangerous when they have anything in them!

☞A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the Court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool."—The court wouldn't admit the plea, because almost every married man would be liable to the same imputation. Did you ever!

☞The following epitaph, found on a tombstone, in Oxford, New Hampshire, may not be superlatively ludicrous, but it certainly is some:

"To all my friends I bid adieu,
A more sudden death you never knew,
As I was leading the old mare to drink,
She kicked and killed me quicker'n a wink."

☞A Clergyman in Tennessee on a Sabbath recently, gave out the first line of the hymn: "Lord, let a repentant rebel live," when up, sprang a Shoddy official, exclaiming, "Not unless he takes an oath to vote for Lincoln."

☞A Gentleman not long since, in one of his rides in Southern Illinois, sought to make himself interesting to a good looking mother of a sweet baby, occupying the next seat in the car. After duly praising the baby he remarked to the mother 'He is a real sucker, I suppose.' "No, sir," said the lady blushing, "we had to raise him on the bottle." The gentleman resumed his reading, and has not bragged on any strange baby since.

☞A man, supposed to be insane, paid in Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, a strangely modeled piece of white metal and departed.—The man who received it gives this description of it: "On one side, a woman sitting on a wheel holding in one hand a stick, on the top of which is a night cap. The other side has a large chicken on it. Antiquarians who have examined the piece say it is the ancient quarter dollar which passed for currency in an earlier period of the country.

☞When preachers succeed, with political Sunday evening harangues, in driving "sinners" from the sanctuary, it shows that it is about time that that "preacher" should take to his legitimate employment on the stump, and give the Christian people an opportunity to secure a gospel minister who will attend to the saving of souls instead of laying up treasures for moths and rust to corrupt.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 9, 1864.

How to avoid the Draft.

The terrors of the conscription are depleting our country of its best blood and sinew and unless something can be done soon to prevent the continuance of this state of things, the material interests of the community must suffer. Already labor can scarcely be purchased at any price and in many parts of the country the dainty hand of woman is required to do the rough and burdensome work of the field and the stable. If the exodus of laborers continues, in the present ratio, six months longer, who is to plant the corn and reap the harvests next year? Echo answers, Who? One thing is certain, there must be something done to retain our present force of laborers, or the agricultural interest will languish and with its decay will come famine and want in their direst forms. We believe that to this end, much can be accomplished, if our people make a united effort to clear themselves of liability to conscription. In the first place township meetings should be held (irrespective of party) with a view to ascertain the names of dead men, cripples, persons over age and exempts of every kind, of which a careful list should be made, signed by the enrolling officer of the proper township, or borough, and presented to the Provost Marshal of the district, by a committee of citizens, or by the School Directors of such township, or borough, with the request that such names be stricken from the enrolment. This would be asking nothing but simple justice from the officers of the conscription, and would give them the only true basis upon which to determine the quota of the district. We have often wondered why it was that the quota of Bedford county has always been so much heavier than that of Somerset (which has about the same population as our county) and we have at last come to the conclusion that it is owing to the fact that all the soldiers in the army from the county, whether credited to our own or to other counties, all the dead men, cripples, the superannuated and all other exempts, are taken into the count when our quota is fixed. This is certainly the case. We know that men who have been dead for years, have been drafted: it is an every day occurrence that helpless cripples are drawn as conscripts: and there are hundreds of instances in which the names of soldiers who had enlisted for one, two and three years, came out of the wheel: whilst, as to those drawn who are over and under age, their name is legion. Now, mark you, dead conscripts never report, neither do soldiers in the service: whilst the decrepid, the superannuated and those under age are exempted. This leaves a tremendous vacuum in the ranks of the conscripted, and this hiatus must be filled with sound men. Hence a draft for the deficiency takes place.—If more dead men or other exempts are drafted, another draft for the deficiency is ordered, and so on, almost *ad infinitum*. Thus, it will be seen that the original quota, based upon the false premises of an enrolment containing many names of persons not subject to draft, is insisted upon. This is the quintessence of unfairness and we hope, therefore, that the people of the several districts of our county will move as we have suggested, so that they may stand *rectus in curia* when the next call will be made.—Having attended to the revision and correction of the enrolment, we would advise that every district, appoint a *recruiting* or *substitute committee*, and that the school-directors at once raise funds to enable this committee to recruit for its proper district, as many men, as in all probability, would relieve it from draft under a call for 500,000 men. This can be done in other parts of the state, where volunteers and substitutes are always procurable. It is far better to do this and save our laboring population, than to permit draft after draft to sweep out of our country the very bone and muscle of the land. Let this be done at once. Congress is now in session, and heaven knows to what entertainment it will invite those subject to military duty, before the close of its sittings. *Now* is the time to act. To defer is to lose the opportunity.

As to those who have left the country on account of the draft, or who have not yet reported, we would suggest that committees be sent by the townships in which they were drafted, to the Provost Marshal, to put in substitutes for them and thus enable them to return to their homes. This can be done, we are assured, if properly attended to.—We have been led to these remarks by our concern for the welfare of our fellow-citizens; for we are loth to see our county depopulated and our friends and neighbors driven from their homes and hunted like wild beasts in the mountains. We hope our suggestions will be speedily acted upon, or some other and better plan adopted to relieve our county from the incubus of the conscription.

☞Who was the minority party at the time of the deluge? Noah and his family. The great majority were fools and got "drownded." No allusions to the party at present in the majority.

The State Draft.

Instructions have been issued by the military authorities at Harrisburg, to the boards of county commissioners for the several counties of the state, to prepare for the coming State Draft. Examinations of persons claiming exemption, will be held by the board of enrolment for this county (consisting of the commissioners and a physician appointed by the Governor) during the present month. Due notice will be given of these examinations. We urge upon the people throughout the county to have the name of every person who is exempt under the law, stricken from the enrolment, so as to make our quota equitable and just. Attend to this at once.

OIL! OIL!—We were in the eastern cities, some days ago, and all the talk we heard was "oil! oil!" The election and the war seemed to be almost entirely forgotten in the interest taken in oil stocks and the formation of oil companies. Hon. W. P. Schell, of this place, is president of the Clarion River Oil Companies and is busily engaged in developing the Clarion region. The stock of these companies is readily taken at $2.00 per share and will soon be all sold. If any of our friends desire any stock in these companies, or in the Hoover and Marshall, they can obtain it by calling on us before Tuesday next. Some parties in this place, have made considerable sums by investing in similar stocks.

WAR UPON THE CATHOLICS.—A wandering Italian, who claims to be a convert from the Roman Catholic faith to that of the Pretestant church, delivered, what was announced to be, a lecture, in the M. E. Church, on Monday evening last. He claims to have been a drummer-boy under Garibaldi. His *lecture* was filled with such stuff as the following: "I once had an opportunity to kiss the Pope's toe. His foot was beautifully slippered, but the odor from it was not so pleasant." "The priest once gave me a cross and chain, telling me that they would protect me from injury. I came across a rattlesnake—*not a copperhead*—out in the west, and it jumped at me notwithstanding my cross and chain." The utterance of stuff like this, elicited much applause from Rev.(?) Kirby, *et id omne genus*. The same fanaticism which is now devoting the best blood of the country to the crusade against negro slavery, is even now whetting its assassin's knife to plunge it into the heart of the conservative churches of the country.

LICENSE.—For the information of many of our country friends, who are in the practice of drawing instruments of writing, we would state that all persons except such as hold licenses as lawyers, or claim agents, are regarded as conveyancers and must pay a license of $10.00, in default of which they are liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this best of ladies' magazines, is before us. It is a perfect gem. The illustrations cannot be excelled, whilst the literary matter is from the pens of the best writers in the country. For a good parlor magazine, commend us to Godey.

☞The Franklin *Repository* tells a shameless falsehood, when it says that the drafted Democrats of Bedford county, are more remiss in reporting than the drafted Abolitionists. In proportion to the number drafted, there are just as many Democrats reporting as there are Abolitionists. But somehow or other there is always a disproportionately large number of Democrats drafted. To show the falsity of the *Repository's* statement, we need only refer it to the fact that at the draft preceding this one, Southampton township, one of the strongest Democratic districts in the county, had but *two* of a deficiency, whilst at the last draft, its quota was full. In Bedford and Schellsburg boroughs, both Democratic, there have been no drafts for a considerable length of time. The fact is, that Democrats and Abolitionists alike cherish a natural desire to save their own necks, and, therefore, both equally strive to keep their bodies out of the reach of bullets. There is no use, Mr. Repository, in your trying to make angels, or devils, out of the masses of either party.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. Felix Heyman, with Arnold, Nusbaum and Nirdlinger, Philadelphia, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. His establishment is the largest clothing house in the city, and always contains the best made and cheapest articles in that line to be found any where. Besides, Felix is a very clever fellow and we recommend him to our friends who desire to buy ready made clothing.

☞The Attorney General, to whom Gov. Curtin referred the question as to whether he should commission Judge King, or Judge Kimmell, as President Judge of this district, has given it as his opinion that the Governor should give the commission to Judge King. Judge Kimmell has now but one remedy viz: to contest Judge King's right to the office. This contest would have to be made before the legislature, which, although a partizan tribunal, we confidently believe would be compelled to give the seat to Judge Kimmell. We think this matter should be investigated and justice done, "though the heavens fall." The Attorney Gen. however, admits that Gen. Coffroth is entitled to his seat and that the return judges acted legally in his case, and in the case of the members of the legislature.

☞Sergeant Hayes Irvine, Co. E, 2d Pa. Cavalry, has just returned home, after three years service in the army. The gallant Sergeant is "welcome home."

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Raging—the "oil fever." The only cure for this malady is to put the patient into the *stocks*.

☞Returned—the boys of the 76th P. V. Long life to them.

☞It is now thought by many leading New Yorkers, that the recent attempt to burn New York city, was the work of men who desire to be politically revenged upon this great Democratic strong-hold.

☞Our old friend, Mr. J. A. Henderson, formerly high constable of our borough, has just returned from the Pacific states, where he spent the summer and fall.

☞Messrs. John and William Bolinger, sons of Mr. Jacob Bolinger, of this place, are at present on a visit to their old home, having spent many years in the far West.

☞The Abolitionists are at loggerheads on the cabinet question. The radicals want Seward kicked out, whilst the moderates desire his retention.

☞B. Gratz Brown, U. S. Senator from Missouri, is out in a letter in favor of negro suffrage. He deserves to be the next Abolition candidate for President. Though *Brown* by name, he is very black by nature.

☞Quite a number of our country exchanges have raised their subscription price to $3.00 per annum. This would be about equal to $1.00 in 1860.

☞General Couch has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Susquehanna. Gen. Cadwalader takes his place.

☞General McClellan has a majority in Lincoln's own county, Sangamon, of 375. This county was formerly strongly anti-democratic.

☞Mr. Adolphus Ake has just retired from the office of Director of the Poor and is succeeded by Mr. Hiram Davis, of St. Clair township. Mr. Ake was an excellent officer and we doubt not that his successor will also discharge his duties with satisfaction to the public.

☞Judge Cadwalader, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has just decided that greenbacks are not legal tender. This is an important decision, and will, doubtless, be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

☞Rich.—The Franklin *Repository*, A. K. McClure's paper, says, that if the Pittsburg *Dispatch* doesn't let McClure alone, it will get the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, by way of punishment, "to speak well of the Dispatch." This, says the *Repository*, is its "extreme measure of defence when crowded to the wall."

☞Lieut. I. Conley, of the 101st P. V., made his escape from one of the rebel prisons, in which he had been confined for many months. The Lieutenant is now on a visit to his friends in this county.

☞Attorney General Bates has resigned and Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, has been appointed in his stead.

☞It is stated by New York papers that that State really gave a majority for McClellan and Seymour, as enough Democratic proxies have been received, since the election, to change the result. In some counties as high as 200 have come to hand. Of course they were just too late to be counted.

☞Rev. John Bowen, a native of this county, and for many years an active minister of the M. E. Church, died at his residence in Baltimore county, Md., on the 25th ult., in the 71st year of his age.

☞It is said that Salmon P. Chase has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the United States. Such a company of pettifogging bush-whackers as Lincoln will have in the seats of Marshall, Taney and Curtis, after a while, will be a caution to all the Quirks, Gammons and Snaps in the country.

☞The Directors of the Poor, appointed, on Tuesday last, Samuel Deibaugh, Steward, and M. A. Points, Esq., Attorney.

☞McClellan received the smallest vote of any presidential candidate except Pinckney, in 1804, who got only 11 votes.—*Franklin Repository.*

Not true. Mr. Fillmore received but 8 votes in 1856 and Stephen A. Douglas but 9 in 1860. McClellan receives 21 votes. A change of 25,000 in the popular vote in the closest states would make the electoral college Democratic.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The Juniata *True Democrat* says: We publish this week a letter from Co. B, 202d Pa. Vol. It will be seen by it that there were 65 votes cast for President and that 39 did really vote for McClellan, 35 of whom come out under their own signature and state that they are willing to be qualified that they voted the McClellan and Pendleton Electoral ticket. This would give Lincoln 26 votes in the company, and make a majority of 13 for McClellan. Now, by the vote returned from this company to the Prothonotary's office, it appears that only 58 votes were polled, Lincoln receiving 34 and McClellan 24—making a majority of 10 for Lincoln. How is this? We declare we need some light on the matter. That there was cheating in the army vote, we believed, but we never imagined for a moment that it would be carried on to such an extent as this. The election is a perfect farce. And the Administration has not been indorsed by the honest vote of the people.

The above adds but another item to a long account of crime perpetrated by Abolitionism to secure its retention of power. We could fill our columns with similar details of the monstrous frauds upon the people by which Lincoln has secured a second term in the presidential chair—but to what end? The swindle has been successful; and the American people, heretofore jealous of their rights, and religiously opposed to every form of tyranny, now seem disposed to adopt the advice given by a Jewish poet to his brethren of the ancient faith of Israel:

"Bear—confide—be patient ever!"—*Age.*

The Draft.

Lincoln's elected, the war is "over," but still Grant and Sherman must have more men.—(Mem. We presume they want them only to look on at the rebels disbanding). Bedford county has again been called on by Father Abraham, and this time the following persons have been invited to be present at his balls at Richmond and in Tennessee:

Bedford Township.—George Stiffler, Adam Imler, Reuben Gates, (col.) Jackson Ruby, Henry W. Fisher, William W. Philips, John Powell, John F. Gephart, Solomon Beigle, Jacob Walter, Frederick Naugle, Wm. Thompson, Hughey Moore, Benj. F. Shimer.

Colerain Township.—Leonard Shaffer, Levi Diehl, Alex. C. James, Nathaniel C. May, Abraham C. Mower, Josiah Trostle, Eli Corle, Simon Harkleroad, John H. Mower, Franklin Burnham.

Snake Spring Township.—Joseph Diesbrow, Jacob Mortimer.

Harrison Township.—John J. Powell, Jacob U. Hardman, Nicholas Whiteline, Geo. R. Baily, David May, Hugh Wertz, James Mortimer, John H. Wertz, Joseph Fisher, John Bowls.

Juniata Township.—Andrew Warner, Daniel E. Beltz, Chas. Steck, Michael Gondon, John F. Kegg, John L. May, Chas. K. Hillegas, Peter Mowrey, John Spiser, Jacob Fichner, Michael Corley, Lewis Streney, John Hide, Jacob Egolf.

Liberty Township.—Jacob Harrold, John Hoover, Jacob L. Fochler, Frederick Zook, John B. Young, John Corben, Paul Kissinger, Samuel Grabill.

Cumberland Valley Township.—Joseph Hemming, Geo. Rice, Solomon Dicken, Buchanan Cessna, John Hook, Baltzer Boor, Oliver H. H. Houch, O. P. Hendrickson, Sam'l Morgart, John A. Wertz, Josiah Brant, G. M. S. Dicken, James McFerren, Elias Hook, John M. Roesbrook, Geo. Hook, Jacob Plowden, (col'd) Hosea Hudson, John M. Coy, Jonathan Oster.

East Providence Township.—William C. Clark Peter Foor, Wm. Nycum, Wesley Akers.

Londonderry Township.—John R. R. Green, (yellow), Peter Boor, Thomas McAlian, Sam'l Logson, Levi Carpenter, Wm. Bonnell, Henry Miller, Samuel Hoyman, Martin L. Miller, Daniel Riley, Josiah Wilhelm, Wm. Cook, Henry Yants, John Hysung.

Middle Woodberry.—Geo. Massick, John D. Barbor, Jno. Leach, Henry Mosley, Martin Wareham, Abraham Kirk.

Monroe Township.—Morgan Morse, Flavous J. Shaw, Peter McDaniel, Eph. Robinson, Abraham May, Jno. Fletcher, Wm. Ford, Dan'l McDaniel, Andrew Gaugher, Jacob Truax, Amos Farney, John W. Wenrick.

Napier Township.—Wm. Imler, David Rouser, David Snyder, A. J. Girth, James Sill, John J. Mickle, Rinehart Blum, Sam'l Horne, Albert Blackburn, Washington Darr, B. F. Tucker, Benjamin J. Hiner, Jno Dollard, Wm. H. Davis, Michael Miller, Peter Rouzer, Nehemiah Fleagle, John S. Mortimer.

St. Clair Township.—Geo. Vickroy, James Rininger, Valentine Riseling, Lewis Berkhimer Josiah Rininger, Wm. Kirk, Chas. W. Richter, Cyrus May, Tiel Cuilcote, Israel Davis, Elwood Miller, Jacob Beckley, Reiley B. Davis, Wm. Hoover, Moses Crisman, Geo. Sleek, Robert B. Smith, Joseph Corby, John Emmich, Simon Henrickson, John W. Crisman, Isaac Walker.

West Providence Township.—Henry Fry, (col) Fredk Frient, Wesley Osborn, Joseph Clark, David Price, John S. Mortimore, Geo. Leader, John Bottomfield, John Clark, Philip Snider.

For the Bedford Gazette.

A Few Questions by a Soldier.

MR. EDITOR:—

You will oblige a veteran volunteer by inserting the following in your paper which I address to the "loyal" of the North and the big officers in command of the armies.

Is it right for the Government to raise one year regiments, give them big bounties and then keep them in their own State to do guard duty during their term of service? What is the Invalid corps for? Or why don't they take some veteran regiment that has seen the hardships of nearly four years' service and give them a little rest? Is it using soldiers alike to give one year men seven hundred dollars bounty, let them have good times at home in their own State, whilst men four years in the U. S. service, receive but four hundred dollars bounty and are made to bear the heat and burden of the war?

ALEX. CONARD,
Co. I, 5th Pa. Cav.

From the Patriot & Union.

Election Opinion of the Attorney General.

In the 16th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, nine out of the twenty-two return judges of Bedford county refused to sign the return to the district, because of informality in a portion of the army vote. The remaining thirteen signed the return. The district return judges refused to accept the return so made by the 13 judges of Bedford county, and have stated in their return that Francis M. Kimmell, (the Democratic candidate for judge,) having received the highest number of votes, is duly elected. Governor Curtin thereupon desired the opinion of Attorney General Meredith upon the subject. Gen. Meredith declares that the Governor shall pay no attention to the declaration of the district judges, but shall take all the returns transmitted by them—those signed by them and those rejected and not signed by them, (from Bedford county, as aforesaid,)— and by counting all the votes cast, determine which candidate has the larger number, and to commission him accordingly. The whole return, says he, "shows that Alexander King had a majority of the votes in the district for president judge, and is duly elected to that office, and, in my opinion the Governor is bound to grant him a commission accordingly."

To say the least, the opinion is a singular one to come from an Attorney General. The law requires the return judges of the counties, and their clerks, to make out their return and sign it. They alone are to be the judges of the legality of the poll in their several election districts, and the returns cannot be legal unless signed by all of them. The district judges of the 16th district made up their return from the returns from all the counties except Bedford (from which they found the returns illegal, because signed by only thirteen return judges,) signed and transmitted it to the Secretary of State, as required by law, annexing a copy of the rejected return unsigned and not including it in their count. The Governor is requested, by his Attorney General, to accept as of equal validity with their signed return, the unendorsed majority return from Bedford county, and to declare legal that which has been declared illegal—as they by law were empowered to do—by nine of the return judges of the district. In other words Gov. Curtin is advised to take the place of both the county and district return judges (count the votes himself, determine who has the majority, regardless of every gross informality, fraud &c., and to regulate his commission to suit such a mode of procedure. If this course is to be pursued hereafter there can be but little use for return judges at all, or any other of the usual safeguards to elections.

THE WAR.

We are compelled by the news this morning to tell a very different story about the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, from that printed yesterday morning. The dispatches sent us over the telegraph on Thursday night, and especially the one signed by Major Gen'l Schofield, were falsehoods. The battle at Franklin resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army to Nashville. Gen. Hood divided the Confederate forces into two columns. One was to attack Franklin, in front. The other was to move down the Harpeth River, cross over it some distance east of Franklin, and endeavor to get in the Federal rear. At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Hood's main column attacked Franklin in front. Schofield was in command of the garrison. He had about fifteen thousand men. The Confederate attack was heavy and persistent, and Schofield managed to hold his own until dusk. He then ordered a retreat. This retreat was accelerated by the news of the crossing of the Harpeth River by Hood's flanking column, several miles east of Franklin. Schofield retreated all night, and at daylight on Thursday reached a point seven miles south of Nashville, where A. J. Smith's Corps was posted. The Confederate flanking column after crossing the Harpeth River, attacked a Federal cavalry brigade, defeated it, and compelled it to retreat. This cavalry force reached A. J. Smith's position about the same time that Schofield did. Confederates troops followed both. On Thursday morning Smith, being hard pressed, abandoned his position and fell back to the outer line of the Nashville entrenchments, three miles from the town.

From Nashville there is nothing but a story of the greatest fright. Business is suspended. The citizens are in the trenches. The vast army of Government laborers, who number at least twenty five thousand, and whose barracks cover a space almost as large as that occupied by Nashville itself—are under arms. The forts are manned and all is prepared for Hood's attack upon the city. The Federal army is in line of battle three miles south of Nashville. The Confederate forces have advanced to a point only five miles from town, and the intervening space is the scene of constant skirmishing. We scarcely think that Hood will attack Nashville, however. It is strongly garrisoned and well defended by earthworks. He will rather destroy the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which he has already cut and which is completely at his mercy. He is reported to be threatening Murfreesboro, which is on the Chattanooga Railroad, thirty five miles southeast of Nashville.

General Sherman has turned aside from his march to Augusta. There were too many Confederate troops in the way for him to risk pushing through them and trying to take the city. He has started for the seacoast, and is believed to be marching for it somewhere near Savannah. Gen. Beauregard is in Augusta. Sherman's columns are believed to have effected a junction, and all his troops are now moving in one body. There is a report that on Wednesday Burnside, with twenty thousand men, sailed from Fortress Monroe to meet Sherman at some point on the Atlantic coast. This is doubtful, however. Augusta and Macon are now safe, and Savannah is the only threatened point.

There has been a cavalry reconnoissance sent out from the Southern flank of Gen. Grant's army at Petersburg. It marched some distance down the Weldon Railroad; captured one hundred prisoners and a few wagons and mules, and then returned. The enemy followed it back to Grant's lines. No information could be gained whether the Confederates were sending troops South, to oppose Sherman.

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a Government building, through the negligence of some negroes, was destroyed by fire. Nearly two hundred horses and mules were burned to death, and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of Government property destroyed.—*Age.*

[*Associated Press Dispatch.*]

The Battle at Franklin.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2—I have received full accounts of the late battle at Franklin and its outskirts, which must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the whole war.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck River to Franklin, during which time a multiplicity of exploits and successes resulted to the national arms.

Gen. Cox conducted the rear guard, and on the 29th ult. achieved a splendid victory over the rebels at Spring Hill, while Gen. Wilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance under Roddy, on the pike between Treine and Spring Hill. During the afternoon of the 30th ult., the rebel army, sorely pressed us, under Hood, who had Cheatham's and Stewart's Corps, and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men.

Owing to Cox's gallant check at Spring Hill, a portion of the 4th and 23d Corps were enabled to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up light breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curves in the river, and behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At 4 o'clock precisely, the entire rebel force made a charge, and succeeded in making a temporary break in our centre, commanded by Wagner. With characteristic impetuosity, the soldiers of Cheatham's corps dashed into the breastworks, co-operating with an attacking party on their left, in an attempt to envelope and destroy our left. In the nick of time the troops of Wagner were rallied, and throwing their whole force upon the rebels, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing several hundred prisoners. Four times after, the rebels charged our works in three lines, and were as often repulsed with great slaughter.—The rebels numbered nearly four to one, as nearly half of the 4th and 23d Corps were in reserve. Our breastworks were only knee high. They lost in killed and wounded three times as many as we did, while the number of their wounded at least six times more than ours, most of our men being wounded in the head, arms and breast. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision, but their ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All attempts of the rebels to gain a permanent advantage were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged while the rebels retired under cover of the woods south of the Columbia pike.—The rebel loss, as before stated, is fully 3,000; including over 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of which were officers. Our loss reaches a total of about 1,500.

An artillery duel was kept up till nearly midnight, when our troops commenced crossing Harpeth River, bringing all our trains and paraphernalia over in safety before daylight. The army then retired to Wilson, four miles of this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy.

The falling back of the army is in accordance with the programme, and the battle at Franklin, although one of the most brilliant, was an impromptu affair, and brought about owing to the necessity of checking the rebel advance and insuring the safe crossing of the river by our troops.

—MARRIED—

PORTER—STUCKEY.—On the 6th inst. by Rev. Saml. Yingling, at the house of the bride's father, in the presence of an interested company, Lieut. Andrew J. Porter, of Huntingdon county, to Miss Tillie Stuckey, of Bedford county.

—DIED—

ELLIOTT.—On the third inst., in Cumberland Valley, of croup, SHANNON, son of Samuel and Margaret Elliott, aged 2 years and 11 months.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 383 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
December 9, 1864—6t Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Colper, late of Monroe township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.
December 9, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of John C. Riffle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.
December 9, 1864.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE,
ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.
H. C. REAMER.
December 9, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of George W. Householder, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 23d day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment.

J. R. DURBORROW, Auditor.
December 9, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—CASH, PRODUCE, or FOUR MONTHS credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
December 2, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Carpeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburgs, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at
Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

December 2, 1864—3m

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.

Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64)

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.

November 18, 1864—2m

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address.

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.. all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞ Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1ysc.

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sirsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 429 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the dwelling house in which he at present resides, with the lot of ground attached. There are upon it a good well, spring house and stable. The lot contains four acres of excellent land. The premises are located in Friend's Cove, eight miles southeast of Bedford. Terms reasonable.

FREDERICK RIESBERG.

November 25.—4ts*

STATEMENT

SHOWING the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Townships and Boroughs of Bedford county, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the 11th section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS.	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $300	Trades and Occupation	Offices above $200	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Aggregate value for State and county purposes.	County tax at 5 mills.	State tax at 2½ mills.
Bedford Borough			163,625	5,025	3,590	862	7,500	835	5,383	17,920		1,000	1,050	205,780	1028,90	514,45
Bedford Town'p,	212,220	12,231	5,345		13,200	4,290	14,200	3,810	3,000	3,880		,50		271,376	1356,88	678,44
Broad Top,	224,701	95,344	35,750	2,160	7,305	2,000	,800	,160		6,230		,65		374,515	1872,58	936,29
Bloody Run Bor.	2,305		43,650	3,870	1,755	,473	2,000	,665	,200	4,800		3,40	,50	59,808	299,04	149,52
Colerain Town'p,	138,929	16,295	8,293	,170	13,540	3,623	3,860	1,500		2,470		,100		188,680	943,40	472,70
Cumb'd Valley,	141,771	10,911	4,055	,400	11,010	3,208	1,750	1,600		6,200				183,905	919,53	459,77
Harrison,	68,806	,300			6,787	2,158	1,650	2,080						81,781	408,91	204,46
Hopewell,	79,955	3,815	,110		6,500	3,405	2,498	,340		,100		,60		96,783	483,92	241,96
Juniata,	94,791		2,240		5,875	3,888	1,150	,435						108,379	541,90	270,95
Liberty,	43,475	3,236	21,790	,860	2,655	,980	4,730	,25	,40	4,450		,480		82,721	413,61	206,81
Londonderry,	126,494	4,630	,630		7,549	3,050	3,820	550		,920		,40		147,723	738,62	369,32
Monroe,	127,199	7,217	5,860	,660	19,009	5,133	,300	,550		2,358				168,429	842,15	421,08
Napier,	166,638	1,530	3,270	,10	8,100	4,446	2,323	1,850		2,460				190,646	953,23	476,62
Providence East,	81,129				6,837	2,540		,440						93,936	469,68	234,84
Providence West,	67,518	2,185			3,410	1,605	,100	,390		,800		,30		75,838	379,19	189,60
Schelisburg Bor.	6,988	1,368	26,235		1,450	,490	2,400	,805	,250	2,015	1,750	,140		40,421	202,11	101,06
Snake Spring Tp.,	85,891	5,392	,700		5,547	2,850	5,300	,750						106,433	532,17	266,09
Southampton	87,109	2,716			12,403	4,994	,656	,60		,614				108,552	542,76	271,38
St. Clair,	162,282	9,489	11,509		11,066	4,044	2,200	1,530		5,473				207,893	1039,47	519,74
Woodberry M.	238,520	11,221	17,020		8,944	2,630	9,800	1,710		4,295		,35		294,503	1472,52	736,26
Woodberry S.	256,055	11,533	6,213	,60	7,992	2,959	18,230	3,031	,150	1,140				307,357	1536,79	768,40
Union,	121,449	5,732	1,517	,162	6,635	4,190	3,476	1,315		4,600		,22		149,128	745,64	372,82

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent. on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, trades and occupations and public hacks, 1 per cent. on every dollar thereof. Gold lever and other gold watches of equal value, one dollar each; other gold watches and silver lever watches, 75 cents each; all other watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents.

I Certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the return of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government," &c., passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842. And that the Commissioners did, on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, last, determine whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, December 5, 1864.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞ Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞ Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Harry is the agent.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

At an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," the following persons were chosen:

PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy,
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Russell,	Ashbel Green.
	R. D. Barclay, Sec'ry.

November 18, 1864—4t.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,

DOCTORS, PREACHERS

AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellent Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, dec'd., will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable farm, late the residence of said dec'd, situate in Juniata township, on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Andrew Statler, William Frazier, James Burns, Catharine Dannaker's heirs and others, containing 300 acres, more or less; about seventy acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house and barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

This land is well timbered, and will make a suitable site for a Tannery, having sufficient water power and an abundance of bark timber. Terms reasonable and will be made known on day of sale.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of Mrs. Brinkey, consisting of a horse, cattle, sheep and household furniture. Also, one of Boyers' celebrated Farmers Mills.

LEWIS M STATLER, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864.

LADIES'

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

Lyon City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press,

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phil. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Bost. Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS,
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, $4 00

An Extra copy of either the *Weekly* or *Magazine* will be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

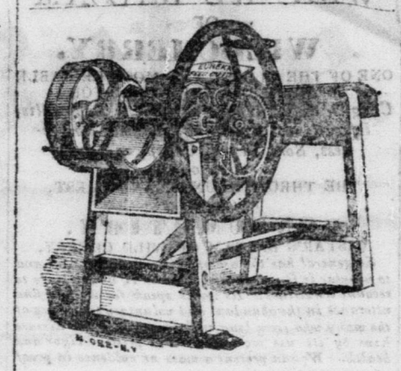
B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. F. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Berndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. S. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others concerned, that letters testamentary were issued by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. Gruise late of Cumberland Valley dec'd.

WASHINGTON MILLER,
THOMAS FISHER.

W.M. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Tester,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 80 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an *"Iron Constitution."*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility or a Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent gratis to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. T. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gordon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanchez, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.

No Family should be without it.

ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston.
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.

May 13, 1864—ly.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Broad Top Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

D. M. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

☞ Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER.

P. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞ Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞ Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. G. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will transact practice, regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the house of John G. Black. [June 12, 1863.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA.,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of fire-arms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL.

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞ DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Goods and Stores, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandize for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Sons.,	S. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,

816 Chestnut St., & 815 Jayne St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jno. E. Gilbertie. R. Scott, Jr.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Fisher.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Johnstown, P. M., to connect with the train going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave (bi-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 29, 1864—tf.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILDCHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular it is everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 19, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely INNOCENT, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. S. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, BLOTCHES, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX. FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves,*

AND

NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "One Price" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BEKKSTRESSER & SON

Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dipthería, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Diehl's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandize are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

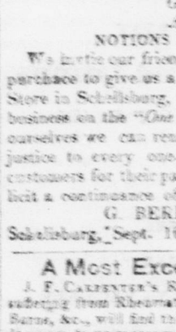
prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Eave Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in want of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

Address,

WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 7, 1863.—3m

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LUNCH ROOM

is attached to the Hotel. [May 6, 1864.

SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking and writing its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To take it still more worm-destroying power the proprietor has put it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application of man.

BEST

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

LINIMENT FOR

RHEUMATISM.

MAN Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

AND There is nothing in the world so safe and so good to take away hard corns, and cure BEAST From Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents NOW per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

IN USE ☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

HOGS

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Grayes, Staggering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Coats or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough in any horse. Save owners of horses to send a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which, alone, place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, thrush in the lungs and liver, &c., by giving from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 150 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Burley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoystown, within ¼ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west to Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

C P O A R E N H E C FARQUHAR'S R

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES,	BALMORALS,
DELAINES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,	RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLASS	SHAWLS,
MOLAINETS,	HATS,
COMBS,	VEILS,
TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
SATINETTS,	PANTS,
CASSIMERES,	VESTS
JEANS,	BOOTS,
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SHIRTS,
MUSLINS,	NECKTIES,
DRILLS,	SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock

C. F. FARQUHAR.

Pitt Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in this line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Camp Cheer, Pitt Street,

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

STRAY COW.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in East Providence township, on the 4th of November, inst., a WHITE COW, with a black head and crumpled horns, having both ears cropped. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

Nov. 18, 1864—3t. JOHN FILLER.

Teachers Wanted.

ELEVEN Teachers wanted for the schools of Monroe township. Salaries from $20 to $25 per month. Apply personally or by letter to Henry Whetstone, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

P. O. address, Bloody Run. Nov. 18.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles,

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞ All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Frederick Mock, dec'd., late of St. Clair twp., Bedford county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. BARBARA MOCK,

Oct. 26, 1864. Administratrix.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 138 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE ORIENT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 300 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00.

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞ Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. S. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other effluvia of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 28, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAML. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTLES, and DRESSES,—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS,

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "New Store," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

NOTICE.

The notes and papers of Jacob Broadstone, have been left in my hands for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Broadstone will call and settle the same, otherwise they will be collected according to law.

CHARLES FAXON, J. P.

Sexton, October 7, 1864—2m.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

A NEW SENSATION

At Cheap Corner.

J. S. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices,

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. S. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either extravagant and fond of hard work, or simply wish and pretend foolish. The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* of which dyspepsia. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Mowry, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the real estate of which said deceased died seized, to wit: A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing nine acres, all cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and Catharine Mowry's heirs.

Also—ONE LOT OF GROUND, situate in the same township, containing six acres and 70 perches, all under cultivation, with a LOG HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and William A. Powell. These are desirable lots, suitable for homes for persons of limited means. Terms CASH.

FREDERICK MOWRY, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 513 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Snyder, late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH FAUGHMAN, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864—6t*

STRAY HEIFER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of October last, a WHITE HEIFER, with black ears, and a bell on, a fork in the under side of the left ear, no other marks, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

ANDREW MOWRY.

November 25, 1864.*

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Juniata township, about the 15th of June, last, a WHITE STEER, with a few black spots, no ear marks, will be two years old next spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

November 25, 1864—3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELEANOR B. BLACKBURN.

November 25, 1864—6* Adm'x.